



Mars and Uncle Sam in the Ascendant.

OLD SPANISH FORTUNE TELLER TO THE BOY EMPEROR—I see a tall, elderly man with a white chin beard. He wears stars on his waistcoat and stripes on his trousers. Beware of him, Willie, and don't try to strike him with your mailed fist, or he will do you dirt.

HIGH PRAISE FOR OUR TROOPS

Major De Grandprey Says They're Superb Fighters.

HE NEVER SAW BETTER Frenchman Impressed by Aggressiveness of Shafter's Men.

Washington, July 12.—Major De Grandprey, military attaché of the French Embassy, has just returned from the American headquarters, near Santiago, where he has been observing for his Government the progress of military operations. He paid a glowing tribute to the fighting ability of our soldiers.

"I have the most complete admiration for the American troops," Major De Grandprey said today. "They are a superb body individually and as an army, and I suppose not throughout the world is there such a splendid lot of fighting men. It is the fighting characteristic of the men which is most apparent. They are aggressive, eager for action, never needing the voice of an officer to push them forward. Another marked characteristic is the self-reliance of each man; what he calls the character of 'initiative.' It is almost unknown in European armies, where every movement, and the move to meet each action of the enemy awaits the initiative of an officer.

"But the Americans fight to the front, meeting each emergency as it arises, overcoming obstacles by their own initiative. Such self-reliant fighting men make an exceptionally important army, for every unit contributes in the irresistible onward movement.

Spanish Troops Cautious.
"The Spanish troops do not have this same characteristic. They are more passive, more cautious. Besides the impetuosity of such fighting material, it has the effect of inspiring a motive among the troops, making them feel that success is assured and at the same time carrying disorder and depression to the ranks of the enemy."

Major De Grandprey says the fighting about Santiago is something entirely different from the warfare of European and other armies of modern times. The dense vegetation and tangle of tropical vines makes it impossible to observe the usual military formations. As a result, there is little or no effort to fight in solid formation. Major De Grandprey speaks highly of the efficiency with which the American troops and supplies were started on the expedition and disbanded in Cuba. Major De Grandprey said, considering the brief time allowed for equipping the expedition, remarkable results were secured. European military expeditions, such as those of England or France to Africa or other points, he says, are planned six months ahead, which allows time for working out the most minute details.

Will Go to Porto Rico.
Major De Grandprey will remain here for a week, and will then return to Santiago, if the place has not surrendered by that time. In case of a surrender he will go to Porto Rico, or such other points as may become the center of military operations. As to the probabilities of surrender and the political aspect of the situation, Major De Grandprey will express no opinion.

EULATE SAYS THE BROOKLYN STOPPED HIM.

Vizcaye's Captain Thinks the Big Cruiser Is a Wonderful Fighting Ship.

Santiago, Cuba, July 6, via Charleston, S. C., July 12.—Through Lieutenant of Marines Thomas S. O'Brien, who conversed in French with the prisoner, an interview was obtained with Captain Eulate, of the Spanish armored cruiser Viscaya. He said: "The entire squadron was ordered to devote the fire of their guns to the cruiser Brooklyn, because it was believed that she was the only ship in the American squadron that could overtake us. When we got out of the harbor my ship was second in line, and I saw immediately that the flagship, Maria Teresa, was getting a terrible baptism of fire. It was frightful! The Texas and the Brooklyn were just riddling her, and in fifteen minutes I saw she was on fire. The Iowa and Oregon were firing on the Oquendo, and as yet I had not been badly hit.

"The Brooklyn was a half mile closer to us than any other ship, and I determined to try to ram her, so that the Colon and Oquendo could get away, and I started for her. She was a good mark, with her big broadside, and as I started I thought surely I would get her. But she did not seem to be so very quickly she turned about, and, making a short circle, came at our port side, so that I thought she would ram us. I moved in toward the shore so that I could avoid her, and then I saw the Oquendo had gone ashore also, her steam pipes evidently having been severed by a shell. The manoeuvre of the Brooklyn was beautiful. We opened a rapid fire at her with all our big guns, but she returned it with terrible effect.

"The Oregon also hit us several times, but the Brooklyn's broadside crashing into our superstructure simply terrorized the men. We worked all our guns at her at one time, and I don't see how she escaped us. She simply drove us in to shore, at one time fighting us at 1,100 yards. One shell went along the entire gun deck, killing half the men on it and wounding nearly all the rest. A shell from the Oregon hit the superstructure, and it was then that I was wounded, and, knowing we could not get away, I struck the flag and started for the beach. I did not instruct the men to load the guns at all, and I don't see why they were loaded.

"We were on fire badly, and when these men who were alive started to swim for shore the Cubans on shore shot at us until the American ships arrived and stopped them. The Brooklyn had prevented me from getting away, for I could have beaten the Oregon out, as I had a two-mile lead on her. My orders were to try to sink the Brooklyn, and I tried to carry them out. I did not think that her battery could be so terrible as it was."

SPANISH CRUISER'S MYSTERIOUS ACTION.

Antwerp, July 12.—The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Ciudad de Cadiz arrived here this morning. When the harbor master was about to go on board the Ciudad de Cadiz the latter left the harbor for an unknown destination.

"HEAD MONEY" FOR MEN ON OUR FLEET.

Washington, July 12.—More than \$200,000 will be paid by this Government as "head money" to the officers and sailors who destroyed Cervera's fleet. This is according to the law, which provides for the payment of \$100 a head for every man on the ships of an enemy when these ships are destroyed. A few of the officers will receive pretty good fortunes.

The law governing the distribution of this money is very explicit. There are exact provisions for carrying it into effect, and every man, according to his rank, will be paid in due season.

According to the law the officers and men of Sampson's fleet will be entitled to \$100 for every officer and man on board the six Spanish ships that were destroyed off Santiago. Records in the Bureau of Intelligence at the Navy Department show the complement of officers and men on the ships, as follows:

Vizcaya, 500; Maria Teresa, 500; Almirante Oquendo, 500; Cristobal Colon, 450; Furor, 67; Pluton, 70; total, 2,087.

On this reckoning the Government will pay to the officers and men of Sampson's fleet, \$208,700. The figures in Commodore Watson's dispatch to the Navy Department are slightly different, but change the result only a trifle.

BRITISH SLOOP OUR CAPTIVE.

Was Trying to Run the Blockade of Cuba.

CAUGHT DURING A CALM

Her Captain Thought Our War Ship's Shots a Joke.

Key West, July 12.—The British sloop Wary, another would-be blockade runner, was captured on the 2d instant by the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis and arrived here to-day under a prize crew, consisting of Port Officer F. J. Albrecht and two men.

The Wary is a twenty-two ton vessel and was loaded with provisions of a miscellaneous character, including flour, rice, cheese, lard, potatoes and beer.

The Wary, under Captain Jeremiah Moss and three men, all Jamaica negroes, was bound from Kingston for Cape Cruz. It was first suspected that her British flag was a subterfuge to enable her to pass the blockade, but later it developed that her patent, dated April 10, 1897, was bonafide, and that she was boldly attempting, in the face of all risks, to land her cargo for the starving Spaniards on the island. Her charter was made out between Captain Moss and Wessels Brothers and Von Goutard, of Kingston, Jamaica.

When sighted by the St. Louis the sloop was decimated and Captain Moss, who was unafraid with the water therapeutics, was expecting a pilot to take him in. The St. Louis sent four or five shots from her six-pounders, but as the sloop showed no indication of surrendering, the six was lowered and half a dozen men pulled toward her, peppering her sails with shot from their small arms.

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Another schooner, the Wiskerson, was captured by one of the converted yachts at about the same place two days before the Wary was taken. She was owned by two German merchants, who were aboard and who protested so vigorously that the prize was taken over to Santiago for a formal report to Admiral Sampson. She was bound from Jamaica to Manzanillo.

Unloaded in Southern Ports.
The prize crew of the Wary say that many ships are loading on the coast of Jamaica and getting cargoes of provisions safely into Cuba by southern ports.

A torpedo boat from Santiago arrived here to-day bringing one of the Spanish torpedoes that were picked up in Santiago Harbor, unexploded. The missile will probably be sent to Washington as a trophy of war.

Journal "Wants" are read everywhere every day. It is fair to estimate that two million people see the "Want" pages daily. That is why Journal "WANTS" Give best satisfaction.

MANILA READY TO SURRENDER.

The Spaniards Know Camara Cannot Aid Them.

CAUSE IS HOPELESS.

Making Strenuous Efforts to Save Church Property.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) By Special Cable.

Hong Kong, July 12.—Spaniards here are now convinced that Camara's squadron is not coming to the relief of Manila. They have given up all hope except of making terms to save Church property.

Procurator Fernandez, of Shanghai, arrived at Hong Kong yesterday and held a long conference with Consul Wildman. Fernandez wishes to go to Manila to treat with Dewey and Aguinaldo. Mr. Wildman declined to give him passports or aid him to retain the property of his Church.

It is said on good authority that the Church stands ready to surrender Manila if its millions can be saved.

London, July 12.—Cable communication direct with Manila will be opened in a few days. Negotiations are now progressing between the Eastern Telegraph Company and the Ambassadors of the United States and Spain in London. Manager Hibberdine, of the Eastern, said:

"What we are trying to accomplish is to gain the permission of both the United States and Spain for our company to repair independently and operate the line as a private corporation. I believe this can be arranged, but I cannot tell yet where the landing will be.

"The repairs will take only a few hours. The cable is cut in the bay close to shore. As soon as the governments consent we will send a cable ship from China, and within a day after its arrival the Manila line will be ready for messages."

Aguinaldo Has Ships.

(By Associated Press.)

Madrid, July 12.—An official dispatch from Hilo, Philippine Islands, says Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, is "patrolling the coast with a squadron of merchantmen."

The dispatch adds that two bands of insurgents at Cebu have been defeated, and that three insurgent leaders have been captured and shot.

General Otis's Plans.

San Francisco, July 12.—The fourth expedition to the Philippines will number 1,700. With Major-General Otis will sail Brigadier-General Hughes, chief of staff of the Department of the Pacific; Lieutenant-Colonel Barry, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Mallory, Inspector-General; Captain Charles McClure, Judge Advocate; First Lieutenant Shiden, aide.

General Otis expects that the steamers Rio Janeiro, Pennsylvania and St. Paul will be ready to sail with the troops on Friday of next week. He does not expect to get any more troops away until the return from Manila of the straggling City of Peking, City of Sydney and Australia. He thinks these vessels will be back in this port by about August 3.



Many people burn the candle of life at both ends. Some men who are successful in business and in life, get into vicious dissipation, use up their energies just as much by overwork or late hours, and nearly all women are compelled by circumstances to use up their vital powers beyond all reason: it may be in housework; or social demands; or the bearing and rearing of children. At any rate the candle of life is too rapidly consumed.

Some people need to have their natural vigor constantly reinforced in the same proportion that it is used up. They need the fortifying help of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a powerful alternative and invigorant of the digestive functions and liver; it cleanses the blood, and makes fresh blood and healthy flesh. Nervous, debilitated women should take it in conjunction with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription which is specially designed for female weakness and nervous prostration. Mrs. S. L. Kaufman, of Virgil City, Cedar Co., Mo., writes: "I had suffered from displacement of internal organs and female weakness for one year. Had a burning down sensation and very disagreeable feeling after my second child was born. I could be on my feet only a few minutes at a time. After taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, I feel much better. I think I am entirely cured of all my troubles. I can do all my work and am on my feet all day. I am in much better health now than I have been in four years, am fleshy and gaining strength very fast."

By writing to Dr. Pierce who is chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., a professional advice will be obtained free of cost and specially adapted to each individual case. Dr. Pierce's great book, Medical Adviser will be sent free for 21 cents; the cost of postage.

FOR NATIONAL CLEANLINESS
JAMES PYLE'S
PEARLINE
Millions use Pearline. It's in every town and hamlet 350

VAN HORNE DEFIES DANISH GOVERNOR.

Consul Threatens to Remove by Force 8,000 Tons of American Coal from St. Thomas.

St. Thomas, July 12.—Danish Governor Federman has notified the American Consul, Van Horne, that eight thousand tons of American coal in the harbor is contraband, and that the Danish gunboat will prevent its removal.

When Consul Van Horne replied that he would remove it by force the Governor said: "Try it. The German, French and Italian war ships fear by will shoot." The Consul replied, "Try it."

Another proof of the pro-Spanish sympathy of Denmark is shown by the excitement in the streets.

Washington, July 12.—Before the war began our Government accumulated a stock of coal at St. Thomas, West Indies. Most of it was ashore, but 1,000 tons were on a schooner lying in the harbor. Twice since the war broke out the United States has availed itself of this coal, once to supply the Minneapolis and once the Montgomery; but as each was bound for the nearest home port and took only enough coal to carry them there, it was fairly assumed there had been no breach of neutrality.

It appears a disposition is now exhibited by the Danish authorities to prevent the United States ships from using this coal, and, as there is no question of their right to lay down such a rule, the coal probably will be left alone. Fortunately, there is no particular need for it, as there are other means of coaling a fleet now in use.

FROM FREE TREATMENT TO THE FEE.

And the Fee Will Surprise and Delight the People—For the Fee Is \$3 a Month, Including All Medicines and Treatment.

And this comes in the nature of a surprise, a genuine surprise to multitudes of patients.

Finally closing and winding up all free special offers in June, Doctor Copeland passes from the most liberal free offer ever made to the lowest fee ever given.

To all the patients of this vast practice applying or renewing during June was given one month's medicine and treatment free—that is, absolutely without pay or compensation of any kind.

To all the patients of this vast practice applying or renewing during July there will be extended the lowest fee rate ever granted—the fee rate of \$3 a month until cured.

And who shall say that beyond this there may be any wider liberality to the unfortunate, any deeper practical sympathy for the sick, any grander evidence in this money getting time of the devotion of the highest and best skill to all conditions of mankind?

For not returning to their usual fees, as they were expected to do, but passing from the Free Month to the lowest fee rate ever given, Doctors Copeland and Gardner surprise and delight the people with this offer during the month of July.

All patients placing themselves under treatment or renewing treatment during July will be treated UNTIL CURED at the uniform rate of \$3 a month. Three dollars a month covers the entire expense of treatment and medicine until a cure is effected.

"Don't Holler, for I Can Hear Now."

Andrew Doring, corner Main and Hudson streets, Port Lee, N. J.: "I was run over by a delivery wagon seven years ago, and I date my deafness from that. All the time I attended the public school I was dependent upon the other boys to tell me when the teacher spoke to me and what he said. I could not hear what persons were talking about, even if very close to them, they must shout into my ear. Loud noises I heard, for I seemed to catch sounds, but couldn't make out what they were. I'd have to ask over, though I would rather go without hearing than keep repeating, 'What say?' I attended Woods Business College, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Fifth avenue. When I started to go there last year I actually could not distinguish one word my teacher said. My mother read of patients cured of deafness by Doctor Copeland; she insisted that I try his treatment. I felt discouraged because I didn't get better right away, but one day my ears seemed to crack and suddenly I heard the doctor, then I realized that my hearing had come to me. Now I can hear just as well as any one."

Mr. and Mrs. C. Doring endorse their son's statement. Mrs. Doring says: "There is no doubt but that Andrew hears perfectly now, and it is all due to Doctor Copeland, for when he went to them it was almost impossible to make him understand anything. Now he can hear to his father. 'Call Andrew; I want him.' He was some distance from the house. He promptly answered, 'You needn't call; I hear you.' He often says, 'Don't holler, for I can hear now.'"

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"Nothing So Good in All America as the Cure of Deafness."

David Speight, 1663 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn: "Everybody who has worked on the Brooklyn Street Railway knows 'Old Man Speight' (that's what they call me), and they know his word is good, and when I say Doctor Copeland has made me hear sounds that I hadn't heard for thirty-five years they know it's true.



Mrs. Lena Betz, 101 E. 2nd st., New York, for years practically an invalid from serious stomach trouble. She read of the cure of Augusta Howe Chambers, 515 Fulton st., Brooklyn, whose sickness was like hers, and now testifies herself to the gracious skill that cures these conditions.

"In 1893 I had Rheumatic Fever, and after that I became gradually deaf. Late years I could only hear people when they shouted right into my ears. I slept for months within twenty feet of the Elevated R. R., and I never heard the cars pass. When I worked along the road I always had to tell my helper to let me know when a car was coming, for I wouldn't hear them when close upon me. My wife and son begged me to go to Doctor Copeland years before I did. They would read me the statements of patients cured, but I didn't think there was any use. I thought I was too old. Finally I did consult Doctor Copeland. To my intense surprise I began to hear sounds that had been dead. The first thing I noticed was the sound of water boiling, then one day I was out with my wife and I heard the dumb cart unloading. I asked her if she heard them. She said, 'Yes.' They were quite a distance off. I was satisfied that my hearing was coming back. I hear all loud sounds now, hear and enjoy conversation, hear the clock tick in the next room and my watch tick under my shirt. There is nothing so good in all America as Doctor Copeland's Cure of Deafness."

Thought She Was in Quick Consumption.

Miss Mein Elyman, No. 150 De-graw street, Brooklyn: "I consulted nearly every dispensary in New York and took medicines from many doctors. About New Year's I thought I was going to die. Friends thought I was going into quick consumption. I ate scarcely anything. My heart throbbed so violently that I seemed almost to suffocate. My cough was constant and every spell of it left me breathless and exhausted. Friends advised me to consult Doctor Copeland. The improvement under his treatment was rapid. My appetite became excellent. My heart now beats regularly. I am now in perfect health."

Almost a Shadow from Disease of the Stomach.

Mrs. B. Gallagher, 425 Hicks street, Brooklyn: "I feel that I owe my life to Doctors Copeland and Gardner. I went to them upon the advice of Augusta Howe Chambers, of No. 515 Fulton street, Brooklyn, whom they had cured more than two years ago. I had had Catarrh for years; my bronchial tubes were always filled up; every particle of food I swallowed distressed my stomach; gases bloated me almost to bursting; the nausea was awfully sickening, but I couldn't vomit. I had run down almost to a shadow of my normal self. To-day I am once more a well woman."

The Copeland Medical Institute

W. H. COPELAND, M. D., Consulting Physician.
E. E. GARDNER, M. D., Consulting Physician.

OFFICES: 79 Fifth avenue, between 15th and 16th streets; 215 Madison avenue, corner of 42d street, New York.

Office Hours—Daily, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.